The established of Columbia.

riet of Columbia. The Agricultural Appropriation bill. Concerning the construction of bridges across the Ohio

River.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Concerning the title to the site of the military post at

El Pas., [Tex.] El Pas., Ilex.

To code a certain lot of land to the First Taxing District of Tennessee.

To sell certain property belonging to the Harrodaburg (Ky.) Soldiers Home.

To authorize the Public Printer to make certain purchases without advertising.

Relating to the tax on perique tobacco.

In relation to the grinding of Canadian grain in mills within the United States.

Extending the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and men in the United States service.

To reimburse Oregon and California and the citizens thereof for expenses in the Modeo Indian War.
To pay the Burlington and Ceder Rapids Railroad for ransporting the mails.
To regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United states.

Biates.
To attach Hardeman County, Tex., to the eastern di-vision of the western district.
To provide for extra work in the Government Printing Office.

To increase certain witness fees in United States Courts. Relating to the Industrial and Cotton Centennial Prearing to the Industrial and Cotton Centennial Ex-on in 1884. Smend section 3,780 of the Revised Statutes (public ting). Increase of the capital stock of the First National Bank of Xenia, Ohio.

t of certain dividends by the Freedmen's Savting a ratiroad right-of-way through Fort Smith Reservation, Arkansas.

Authorizing the construction of certain bridges.

Changing the name of the First National Bank of West

Greenville, Penn.
Relief of the Isherwood estate in the District of Co-For a public building at Jefferson City, Mo.

For a public building at Jenerson City, 200.

Pension Appropriation bill.

Indian Appropriation bill.

Allowance of certain claims reported from the Treasury

Department.

To prevent the importation of adulterated tea.

Naval Appropriation bill.

Di-riet of Columbia Appropriation bill.

Post Office Appropriation bill.

To admit free of duty articles for the mining exhibition at Denver, Col.

In relation to the "Southern Exhibition" at Louis
rille, Ky. over Thames River near New-London, Conn.

Army Appropriation bill.
Fortification Appropriation bill.
Right of way for railroad through the Niobrara reservation in Neoraska.
Extension of "Capital and North O Street Railroad"
In the District of Columbia.
Seneca Indians of New-York to grant title to land for Seneca Indians of New-York to grant the to-cemetery purposes.
To amend the Pension laws (loss of an arm or leg).
To retund certain moneys to the State of Georgia for Expenses incurred in 1777.
Relief of the German National Bank of Louisville, Ky.
For the relief of Congress and the Executive Depart-ments in the investigation of claims against the United

ments in the investigation of claims against the United States.

Issuance of duplicate checks in cer ain cases by the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint.

To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to yachts.

To amend the Revised Statutes so as to permit Army officers to hood civil offices in the Territories.

Making St. Vincent, Minn., a port of entry.

In relation to certain fees allowed registers and reservers.

privers.

Amending the Agricultural College act.

Amending the Agricultural College act.

Prescribing regulations for the soldiers' Home, at

Washington, D. C.

To amend the act for the publication of the Revised

Statutes approved June 20, 1874.

To confirm certain entries on the public lands.

Legislative, Ex-cutive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

To modify the postal money order a spicers.

To punish largeny from the person in the District of

Columbia.

Columbia.

To readjust the salaries of certain postmasters under be act of June 12, 1866.

Relating to contracts under the War Department.

To reduce In-raul Kevenue Taxatou, and for other unjoine (tariff b.ii).

in extradition cases.

To amend certain statutes relating to the District of ide the public lauds in Alabama from the min-

To exclude the fermion of the fermio

To establish a range of ear Coumbias.

Deficiency appropriation bill.

Bridges over certain rivers in Georgia.

Bridges over certain rivers in Georgia.

Bulary of the Chicago Collector of Customs.

Suntry Civil Appropriation bill.

Assessment of real estate in the District of Columbia.

To adjust the salaries of possmasiers.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

For printing the agricultural reports. To refer certain claims to the Court of Claims (law thoot -igua ure). Changing the name of the National Bank at Winterset,

owa.

For continuing the work of the tenth census.

For landing the compendation of the tenth census.

To admit free of duty a monument to General ington.

To admit free of duty articles for the Franklin Institute Electrical Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Relating to the inauguration of the statue of Joseph

printing edlogies on B. H. Hill, on Godleve S. Orth lliam M. Lowe, on Jonataan T. Updegraff, and on R. M. A. Hawk. tion of the Virginius Indemnity Fund to the

To pay a portion of the Virginius income.

To pay a portion of the Virginius income.

Mother of Genera. W. A. C. Ryan.

Authorizing the payment of salaries of the Congressional employes on December 22, 1882.

To correct an error of carolina in the Legislative,

To correct an error of carolina in the Legislative,

Executive and Judica; set for the year 1882-1883. the removal of certain material from the f Printing Office, ate the fishery courses of the Treaty of Wash-

ington:
Authorizing Major William Ludlow, U. S. A., to accept a civil office.
For princing enlogies of John W. Shackelford, de-

For printing centennial axhibit of United States execments.

n deficiencies for salaries of employes of the mouse of Representatives.
Sale of Congressional Directory and Congressional

on of a military column at Washington's Head-Newburg, N. Y. onal copies of Revised Statutes for Interior print the report of the Health Officer for the District

Printing Agricultural Report of 1883. Validating certain contracts made by the Postmaster General.

Providing for a Mixed Commission with Venezuela.

To pay the Capitol police one month's extra ay.

To pay the Capitol police one month's extra ay. the Capitol police one month's extra lay.

stamps, plates, etc. PRIVATE ACTS. PRIVATE ACTS.

Pensions.—George Foster, John V. Bovett, Mary J.

Stover, Kunkranda A. siller decessed, R. B. Ford,
William M. Meridih, Wrillington V. Hensted, Maris
Worthington, Toomas Allook, D. D. Edwards,
James B. White, Mary A. Conken. Esther
Mctarry, Edgar B. Lamphin, Daniel M. Morley,
Amanda Stokes, Bobert H. Anna, Frank's Somers, James
M. Atkin, Julia A. Stimers, Andony B. Grives, Elizabeta
Wellstein, Harriett M. Aboott, Orpan Meac.am, Goorge
C. Ruso, Kate Quilligan, widow of Major-teberal Watren, Marzaret Nightingale, Susan Bayard, Helen M.
Thayer, Elizabeth A. Henderson, Clara Wible, John
Glenn.

Glenn.

Echef. - Daniel T. Wells, Albert Grapt, Robert S. Wyld, Relief.—Daniel T. Wells, Albert Grapt, Robert S. Wyld, Claw without signature, salor Jacob E. Burbank, John T. Hennaman, John J. Saiter, Herrman Biggs, tiaw without signature), James J. Fang t, William R. Downing, George W. Mauer, William S. Hansail & Sons, E. P. Smith, James Wadoell, P. F. Lonergan, Francis H. Emith, Charles A. Luke, Wallace W. Sores, John E. Taugart, Rosert Gorshy and Calvin Green, heirs of Peter Gallagher, Gailus Kirchner, Rear-Admiral Rodgers, S. Stinel, Edwart Bellows, owners of the steamer Jacason, Daniel Breed, Mordecal & Co.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS. Mr. Hiscock, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, has turnished for publication the following statement relative to the appropriation bills passed at this session, and which have become laws: The aggre statement relative to the appropriation bills passed at this session, and which have become laws: T.e. aggre-gate amount of all the bills is \$229,327,511 36, made up as follows: Peasson, \$86,575,000; military Academy, \$318,657 50; Fortifications, \$670,000; Consultar and Diptomatic, \$1,296,755; Navy, \$15,894,434 23; Army, \$24,681,350; Post Office, \$44,489,520; Indian, \$5,362,635 91; Legislative, \$20,404,296 22; Sundry Civil, \$23,906,147 47; District of Louinbia, \$1,698, \$67 23; Deficiency, \$2,813,138 80; Agricultural, \$405, \$640; miscella dous only involving appropriations of money, \$750,000.

# THE LOAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

AN ADMIRABLE CHARITY. In one of the saburbs of Liverpool some years ago a dangerous riot broke out among the workingmen. Houses were nearly demolished, heads were broken and a great deal of property was destroyed. Round one house, nowever, the frightened lookers on were surprised to see drawn a cordon of men, who refused to allow any one to pass and kept the dwelling safe in the midst of the tumult. Then it was remembered that there lived a woman who had originated some time before a novel charity. She had grieved over the suffering which she witnessed afteng the poor families about her, especially in illness, and had resolved to give such practical aid as her own purse could furnish. She bought a small but sufficient supply of the articles most needed in the sick room, and loaned them in successfor to those unable to purchase them for themselves. Her trust was never abused; her loans were always cared to and returned in good order, and the feeling with which

luring the riot but through the rest of her life. Few outside her limited circle of friends ever knew of this good Englishwoman's work, and the similar charity started several years ago in this city was also sugg stee ings of the poor whom see visited in connection with her work as a Sunday-school teacher and member of the Flower Mission. This young laay began her work by loaning articles required by invalids; then she lent small sums of money;

this practical Christian was regarded was shown not

Jarisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Washington,
Idaho and Montana Territories.
To increase the police of the District of Columbia.
To suppress gaming in the District of Columbia.
In relation to the Japanese Indemnity Fund.
To smend the act in relation to discriminating duties
To smend the act in relation to discriminating duties
To smend the act in relation to discriminating duties
Experiation of tobacce, soulf and eight in bond to
Experiation of tobacce, soulf and eight in bond to
Experiation of tobacce, soulf and eight in bond to
Experiation of tobacce, soulf and eight in bond to
Experiation of tobacce, soulf and eight in bond to
Experiation of tobacce, soulf and eight in bond to
Experiation was formed and incorporated to conduct in a more extended fashion the wise charity thus
begun. Its work has grown and prospered and its plan
has been copied in many other cities. There can be no
more admirable system than that which choers and helps
without demoralizing or humiliating the peor. So
careful and punctihous are the recipients of money loans that only \$4 have during the five years of the work. The association bas a medical department—the physicians connected with it made 362 visits last year—a dispensary, a coal citb, a competent missionary nurse, and a quentating fibrary. It also furnishes legal aid, gives practical lec-tures on first aid to the injured, and has an excellent library. It also furnishes legal aid, gives practical lectures on first aid to the injured, and has an excellent system of providing work for those needing it. Thirty-eight situations were procured last year, and temporary employment given to eighty-six persons. The practical good accomplished by the organization is almost incalculable, and not the least of its benefits is its wise teaching of self-help. Those who have money, clothes, books, delicades and invisid supplies of all kinds to give away should do so by means of this association, which, with its judicious system, makes sure that nothing is wasted and these who would be legat apt to bec. Gifts are received every Saturday or Wednesday morning from 10 to 1 at the mission building, corner of seventh-ave. and Eighteenth-st.

THE POSITION OF WOMAN.

MEN THE WRECKERS OF HAPPY HOMES. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake made her second reply to the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix last night at Frobiaher's Hail, on the subject of "Wo.nan's Mission." Many people were obliged to go away, unable to obtain entrance to the hall. After music by Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Blake read a portion of Proverbs xxxi., beginning with verse 10: "Who can find a virtuous woman! For her price is far above

"The reverend gentleman whose discourse we are t consider to-night," Mrs. Blake then said, " addressed his auditors, two-thirds of whom were women, as 'Brethren.' Since listening to him again, I am able to understan his connection with the past. He is a sort of theological Rip Van Winkle, who has slept not twenty years only, but 200 years, and who wakes up and asks if the coaches are all gone t" Mrs. Blake condemned some of Dr. Dix's expressions, especially one referring to "the lower classes," who had been educated above their rank. "Who are these?" she asked. "One of them was the rail-splitter [appiause]; another was the poor canal boy wao became the equal in enture of any of high position, and died lamented by the Nation." [Appiause] The lecturer, in speaking of Dr. Dix's description of the career of a society girl, said, "He sees nothing beyond Fifth-ave, and Murray Hill; ne sees none of the poor people in the country; be does not say a word about the great army of working girls who go up and down our streets." Mrs. Biake went on to say that the position of woman had changed; the old deference has passed away; in society, instead of the formal and claborate request for the pleasure of a dance, the present method was "Dance! Take a turu!" The remedy for the evils in woman's position lay not in repressing young girls, but he giving them greater opportunities. Were women to remain in the subordinate position of old, the results could not but be disastrous. If twenty boys were brought up in the same way as girls—laced, kept induces, taught sewing, embroidery and playing the plano—what sort of young in a would they be at twenty-one! Hisvery was full a the lives of girls wrecked because social honors were their sole alm. Dr. Dix, Mrs. Biake conclused, protested against coedheation as if it were a novelty. The constant companionship of second-life, she said, was the best neso lation for the sexes. She then real reports from institutions of learning to which women were amilited, showing the good effects of this in health and morals.

The universities of the Old World, Mrs. Elake asserted, demned some of Dr. Dix's expressions, especially

Toe universities of the Old World, Mrs. Elake asserted, The universities of the Old World, Mrs. Share abserved, were in advance, in this respect, of that "old fiscal of Columbia." The cause of unnappy homes was men, not women. Where one woman rained a nome, 100 men desiroyed homes by their vices. Mrs. Stake that not object to women being carled "vines," if they have something tespectable to cling to. Many so-called caks were nonling better than cornstalks. Mrs. Blake closes hav better with a ribute to love and to home, and "Home. Sweet Home" was given upon the plano.

THE FASHIONABLE LADIES OF THE DAY. The Rev. Mr. Eston preached at the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Fifth-ave, and Forty-fifth-st., last evening, from Isaian iii, 18: "In that day the Lord will take away the bravery of their tinkling ornaments." The prescher made the application of the text to the "fashionable woman" of the present day, depre cating vulgar display and a cultivation of merely pleasing acquirements at the expense of the moral and intel ing acquirements at the expense of the moral and intel-lectual nature. Mr. Exton expressed himself as opposed to such views in recard to the aphere of woman as had "lately emanut d from one of our most influential and historic pulpits." He said to part: "If woman is a toy it must be remembered that man had done all he could to make her so. He has walled her round by forms and oustoms fill she has been able only to get a gilupse of the great works outside. He has tried to make her a ciliaring vine, instead of a tree that can stand alone."

DR. DIX'S VIEW OF WOMAN'S MISSION. To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sin: Dr. Morgan Dix, in his lecture on " The Calling of a Christian Woman and Her Training to Fulni it " takes occasion to announce very emphatically his own peculiar views on the subject of co-education and woman's sphere and duties. But since he marnifes his conception of them to the belitting of other theories, if not to their exclusion, I would ask why it is that he uses no other argument against a higher education for women, no other incentive for the training he considers more fitting, than either the fear of man's disapprohation woman," he says, " taken out of her place and train among men and as a man is not an object which men can admire or love." And, referring to his own theory, h and full idea of womanhood as distinct from manhood; an education which will give the highest type of woman, which will bless and comfort the world with the precious boon of real women, as God meant them to be, and not with poor copies and poor imitations of men-an educa tion which will separate them more and more from man't sphere and position, while yet it enables her to act from her own sphere and her own place more efficiently upo

womant A voice has been lifted in favor of a universe education on nigher grounds, "because they are meand women of unitated capacities to being, doing an auffering—and the people perist for lack of knowledge. When Dr. Dix speaks of women as "God mean, then to be "there is varyuness in the perise. How can Dr Dix know what God mean them to be! We are very ap to measure God's designs and purposes by our own standards. Dr. Dix prefers to think of women as the comforters of men, and then concludes that God mean so, too. But what authority has he for announcing that to be a fact? Dr. Dix is opposed to co-education, and womd keep women in their mene, away from "the gaze and scrutny of young men, a latge part of whom are mobent on annasement than on stoary." But is it reasonable tout the gifts thus squander of should not be enjoyed by

church ?

Dr. Dix says there are "physical reasons against co-ducation." A one-sided bank was once written on this education." A one-sided boak was once written on this sadject, a d popular opinion has been astray on it ever since. Let a woman nearm of the polysical laws that govern the race, let her lears what her own environment is, and she will have broken down that physical barrier to New-Haven, Feb. 24, 1883.

THE BEST EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sin: The discussion upon the education of women is a matter of deep interest, whose ever - idening circles of significance reach every home. I plead for more liberal education, as talent and taste may indicate; and protest against the pursuit of things because the are fashionable. I believe in developing the specia gifts possessed by each one, and directing all effort to its culture, for I hold with Mr. Ruskin that "the weakes among us has a gift, however scenningly trivial, which is peculiar to him, and, worthily used, will be a gift to his race forever." Muca-has been said upon the superficial education of women; and the smattering of languages and senseless thrumming of the plane furnish painfu omment. Positive harm results from the false esti mate of labor; work of any sort well done is not degrad ing. A lady by birth and education may engage in the bumblest work and so dignity the occupati comes honorable for her sake. A thorough knowledge of domestic economy is essential to the mistress of a well-ordered home, especially in this land of financial overturning. Prodelency in comestic attainments is not incompatible with the nightest culture of intellect of taste. To my sisters I say: Be not content with one Incompatible with the highest culture of intenset or tasts. To my sisters I say: Be not content with one-sided development, or acquiesce in less than the broadest attainment, but seek the work for which you have natural spitude, and do that perfectly. Is it not the gory of our Republic that the highest positions of trust are possible to men who rise from the humblest walks of life! And is it not margely due to the exasted position of woman, whose quies influence is majory in modding character, and ediminates induced any internation 1 will less than the highest education suffice for American women!

Brooklyn, Feb. 27, 1883.

F. M. C.

PLEASANT!—Lord Reginald Sansdenier (in answer to confidential remark of his nest): "Twenty thousand pounds' worth of pinte on the table, Sir Gorgins I I wonder you and a draid of being robined!" Sir Gorgins Midas: "Robbed, my lord! Good 'evens! I'm sure yet for saitp's too nonnerable heven to think of steh a thing!"—[Puncu.

NORTH AND SOUTH .- MISS Smith (from Bay

INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND.

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION.

SOCIETY AND WAGES AT LEEDS. IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE!

LEEDS, England, February 13.

The antiquity of Leeds is undoubted. The Venerable Bede mentions it as the place where Ofwy, King of Northumberland, routed Penda, the Mercian, "and that to the great advantage of both nations." Leland, over three centuries ago, thought it was "a praty market towne having one paroche chirche, reasonably well buildid, and as large as Bradeford, but not so quick as it. The towne stondith most by clothing." Camden, in the seventeenth century, described Leeds as "a wealthy cloathing town." This, until we come down to that precursor of all British guide-books, Defoe's "Tour Through Great Britain," was the sum of what the old historians had to say about Leeds. Defoe, however, writing over a century and a half ago, seems to have been struck with the importance of Leeds, though be dismissed Bradford as being "of no other note than having given birth to Dr. Sharp, the good Archbishop of York." He described Leeds as "a large, wealthy and populous town," with a stone bridge so strong, so large and so wide that formerly the cloth market was held on it, "and therefore the refreshment given the clothiers by the inn-keepers (being a pot of ale, a noggin of pottage and trencher of beef, for twopence) is called the 'Briggshot' to this day." According to Defoe, in his time the Leeds cloth market was "a prodigy of its kind, and perhaps not to be equalled in the world." He had seen the market for serges at Exeter, which "is indeed a wonderful thing," but that was only once a week, whereas Leeds held a market every Tuesday and Saturday. Early in the morning of these market days "tressels were placed in two rows in the streets," making a temporary counter. The clothiers came in early in the m rning with their cloth, and at 6 o'clock in the summer and 7 in the winter the market bell "at the old chapel by the bridge rings; upon which it would surprise a stranger to see in how a few minutes, without hurry or noise or the least disorder, the whole market is filled, and all the boards upon the tressels with cloth, each proprietor standing behind his own piece." The sates then took place, and in less than half an hour the cloth would begin to move off, the clothier himself taking it on his shoulder to the merchant's house. In this way Defoe declares he had seen from £10,000 to £20,000 worth of cloth, and sometimes more, bought and sold 'in little more than an hour."

From the time of Charles I., when Leeds sided with the royalists, to the beginning of the present century, no great change in the manners and habits of the people of Leeds appears to have taken place, which period, excepting the civil war itself, full of gloom and turbulence, was on the whole a sleepy, nel; a few principal merchants were acquiring from time to time ample fortunes, and beginning to profit by the improvidence of ancient families around them, in the purchase of estates. There was little of the spirit of adventure, bitle credit and therefore little risk. The dwellings of the most thriving manufacturers and merchants of Leeds in those days were little better than the stables of to-day-narrow

horseback before day oreak and long after nightfall, these hardy sons of trade pursued their labors with spirit and intreplaity amid sloughs, darkness, inelement weather, highwaymen and broken caus

In my Bradford and Huddersfield letters I gave a brief description of a Partitimentary election early in the present century. Unlike her near neighbors, Leeds never placed much value on Parliamentary representation, and indeed the pious Dr. Whitaker, his fellow-citizens that when Charles I. incorporated the town of Leeds by letters patent, "by a singular felicity we escaped the inconvenient privilege of sending members to Parliament." As a result of this the good Doctor notes the entire "absence of periodical seasons of popular phrenzy which accompany general elections." Nevertheless, Leeds was once represented in Parliament by A. Bavne, "as creature of Lambert," of whom Whitakar said, " we have little reason to be proud," Whitaker in his h.story publishes a copy of a letter written July 18, 1654, by this Baynes, which shows, from the following extract, the importance of the cloth trade at that time. "And in all your consultacons let me begg of you to endeavor the promotion of the clothing trade, which, you know, under God, is the greatest meanes of most of your wel beings." Closing the chapter of Old Leeds, what a contrast

is the busy city of to-day, with its handsome public buildings, its magnificent park, its grand charitable institutions, its varied industries and its 320,000 population. Leeds stand on the edge of a rich and vast coal-field. Near it is mined the best iron for the construction of locomotives and all kinds of machinery, and hence have grown up immense locomotive works, shops for the manufacture of spinning machinery ; and, indeed, all kinds of metal industries are carried on in Leeds, including several celebrated steam plough works. About thirty firms are engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, and the manufacture of glass bottles, besides an extensive leather trade and several important boot-andshoe factories. There is a flax manufactory at Leeds which employs 1,000 persons in one room, and this factory has the capacity of spinning 70,000,000 yards of linen yarn daily. Besides all this, Leeds has blanket, canvas, carpet, sacking and rope manufactories, and a limited trade in worsted goods; also dye-works, paper-mills, boat-builders, marble, glass. earth-nware works, breweries and glue-works. The flax mills rank next to those of Belfast. This brief enumeration of the industries of Leeds shows that while it is the greatest cloth town, as indicated in my previous letter, it also has a great variety of other industries, and in this respect it resembles Glasgow more than Bradford, which latter is almost whoily given over to textiles. With coal, iron and limestone beneath it, with a neighborhood on one side in which abounds clay adapted for the manufactore of bricks, fire-bricks, tiles and pottery, with a reputation for cloths, which I have shown extends back for centuries, with a vast manufacturing district on one side and a rich agricultural district on the other, and with a network of rai roads extending all over the empire, Leeds may well be put down as one of the most prosperous and progressive manufacturing cities in the British Isles.

I have already made a careful comparison of the

requiry was conducted in company with one of Her Majesty's Inspectors, kindly detailed by Chief Constable Bower expressly for this purpose, to enable

me to make a thorough investigation. The centre of Leeds is almost wholly occupied by the great warehouses and the principal business houses. Unquestionably the worst part of the city is the Kirkgate Ward, extending eastward beyond Richmond Hill. Here live, huddled together in some of the vilest courts I ever met with, the poorest laboring classes, the Irish "element," and most of the thieves. So bad had this quarter of the city become that a few years ago the Borough bought three or four of the worst streets, pulled down all the houses, and scattered the inmates. But there is yet great room for improvements. Take 'Cherry Tree Court," and, though not a tall man, I had to bend nearly double in order to get through the causeway leading to it. In these courts you find whole tamilies living in one room, the floor of which is of broken paving-stones, containing hardly a vestige of furniture. Poor red-nosed, pinchedfaced, shoeless, wretched tittle children, with hardly a rag on their backs, greet you on all hands. As a rule, I am glad to say, the inmates of these houses belong to a class of men to be found in nearly all large cities, who do no regular work, but live from hand to mouth by odd jobs and probably squander half their earnings in the groggeries that occupy almost every corner in this part of Leeds. Every effort is being made to improve this melancholy condition of affairs. Model lodging-houses have been erected in the vicinity, and in this way at least many of the single men have been rescued

from these polluted dens.

One of these lodging-houses is said to be the largest in the Empire, containing. I believe, about 400 lodgers, and is a well-conducted institution. It is far ahead of those found at Bracford. The rooms are kept clean and wed ventilated, and a man may live at this establishment for 10s. or \$2 50 a week. He pays 4d, or 6d, a night for his lodgings and has the use of the large kitchen, containing a number of ranges, hot water in abundance and utensils for cooking and serving meals. He, of course, must cook his own victuals, and the day I visited the place a dozen or more burly English laborers and some that were skilled artisans stood round these stoves frying tripe and bacon, scraps of pork and scraps of beef and mutton, slices of bullock's heart and liver. On the table near by, tied up in a clean blue or white or red and white spotted handkerchief, was the other part of the repast, a pound or two of bread. So small are the earnings of these men that they cannot afford to rent a room, but must thus live from day to day, paying each night at a sort of box-office the fourpence or sixpence for the privilege of occupying a room which, I know, in one tustance, is capable of accommodating no less than sixty guests. There is also a large diving half in Kirkgate, erected by subscription, in which is served daily "a large plate of meat, potatoes, vegetables and bread" for eightpence, or sixteen cents. Plate unenterprising, uninquiring time. Trade, with of oudding and gravy twopence. I counted over little deviation, ran in its regular and wonted chan- one hundred, from the little match boy to the in-

oon, The manufacturing quarters of the city are a

have been obtained with sufficient accuracy to be sworn to in court. In each case the statement of the artisau has been corrobora ed by the employer: WILLIAM FOR ER: Felter, cloth-mill; average weekly

seven dotars and a half, a week; wife and turee children, thre, four and six years of age; pays 5s, or \$1.25, a week rent, and 2s, a week or one in reformatory. WILLIAM PORTER: Liberel; weekly carnings 19s, or less than four donars and a half; wife and one child; paid 3s, 4t, or 83 cents, a week for rent.

Inspector Wheatley says that from his experience antiquarian and his orian of Leeds, congratulates of fifteen years he should have no hesitancy in swearing that the average actual earnings of laboring men in Leeds were 18s, a week, or less than four dollars and a halt; that they would under the most favorable circumstances not work over fifty w.eks

nrs 20s, or less than five dollars a week; lives in lod ugs at 13s, or \$3 25 a week; both children in indu MAMES WILSON: engine tender; wife and four chil

James Wilson: engine tender; wife and four children; weekly wages libs, or about six dollars; pays 3s. 6d. or 88 cc. ix, a week rent.

EMMA MILLER? Carpst-maker; two enlidren, nine and exteen years of age; cheest girl carus, on average, 5e, a week in mills; is tull work earnsids, herself; total less time five dollars; pays 3s. a week rent.

M. BARBETT: Cloth-dresser; wife and four children are live, six, nine and tweive ye. rs; the eldest child carned 3s, a week; father's average weekly carnings 10s 9s.; total carnings less than five dollars, with two working.

PATRICK CHILLS: Glazier; wife and five children, PARIOR CHILLS: Gimler; while and five children, ag: seven, thine, fourteen, statees and eithnen years; three emildren working, earning respectively 3s. 6d., 6s. and 8s.; fath "7s earnings uncertain, from 10s. to 20s.; the cotal earnings of the entire family rarely exceeding seven dollars and a hair, four working; they all lived together in a 1000 touse; rent, 3s. 3d. as week. Thomas Homerann: Mason; wife and one child; wages 27s., or over six dollars, a week; rent 4s.

These are samples, hundreds of which could be given. They were selected at random by the Inspector from his books, and represent the real earnings of the British workman in this thriity part of England.

"In your tifteen years' experience," I said to Inspector Wheatley, " in which your jurisdiction has extended all over the borough of Leeds, embracing, as it does, 320,000 of the most thritty industrial popuation in England, did you ever know the or workingman to own the house in which he lived, and the ground on which it stands I I mean the skilled artisau. the mechanic, the engineer, the carpenter, the mason and the like."

"If i was on my outh in court, sir." carnestly replied the inspector. "I should be obliged to answer, in my experience, never!" ROBERT P. PORTER.

## THE PASSION PLAY FULL OF MERIT. The Rev. George W. Gallagher, of Unity

Chapel, in One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., last even-

ing selected for the subject of his sermon "The Passion Drama," taking his text from Paul's Epistle to the Philippians iv. 8. His remarks, he said, would be confined to the merits of the drama, and not to those persons who were endeavoring to present it in the city, or to those who supported it, or to the actors. The Passion Play should be treated as a study of facto literature and morals, and with regard to its practical benefit to man. In it could be found the highest gospel of love, purity, hope and joy. The speaker added that he had read the play as it was to be given, and had inspected the scenery and the paraphernalis. He had found the drama based same idea as that of the Passion Play of Oberammergan. the history of passion plays and mysteries in the past, which, starting from the church, had become profaned by what was disgrace ful as well as offensive to religion. wages paid in Leeds, in the woollen mills, with those paids in the woollen mills in the United States, and from those figures the readers of the Tribune can easily judge of the condition of the operatives. In the present letter some additional facts about the general social condition of the working classes will be presented, tegether with the account of a walk round the entire city, and a visit to scores of operatives and other wage-samers' houses, with a such a name of the woold have failed to arouse presented under strives and other wage-samers' houses, with a cuch a name characteristic as well as efficient as well as efficient as well as efficient as well as efficient as well as efficient. In Mr. Morse's play, now causing so much comment, Mr. Gallagher said that there were many fine passages as the language was often stilled. But the faults did not detract from its better stilled. But the faults did not detrac atives and other wage-earners' houses, with a such a name; otherwise it would have failed to arouse preudice and unifavorable criticism and would probably have
general description of the places in which they live
earn this social condition. The greater part of this
only many the fact up and far back in the history of Heaven," said

"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and far back in the history of Heaven," said
"Far up and fa

York," he said, "where the services are mixed with clownishness and buffoonery. I would far tather see this play than enter one of these churches and see the ministers make clowns and buffoons of themselves."

THE ROMANS IN PROPHECY.

FACIS IN THEIR HISTORY FORETOLD. SERMON BY THE REV. DR. NEWMAN IN THE MAD-

ISON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. The Rev. J. P. Newman preached last night in the Madison Avenue Congresational Church to more than 1,500 persons on the sacred prophecies concerning the rise and fail of the Ro-man Empire. He took for his text Daniel vil., 7: "After this I saw in the night visions, and be hold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible, and strong ex-ceedingly; and it had great iron teeth: it devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it: and it was diverse from all the beasts that

were before it; and it had ten horns." There are five reasons, said Dr. Newman, why the Ro mans have a place in the prophetic visions of the in-spired prophets. First, they were to be an immense power in the world, both for good and evil. Second, they were to be the chosen ministers of God to punish a rebellious people. Third, tuey were to occupy Jerusalem at the time of the Messiah's advent, life nd death. Fourth, they were to be the chief enemies of Christianity under the Neros. Fifth, they were to be the foremost friends of Christianity under Constantine the Look upon the great fact that Rome was destined to be

a power on earth for good and for evil. It was a power that seemed to approach omnipotence and omniscience There was terror in the very name of Rome, before which nations trembled and surrendered. No other mation approached the universal so near as the Roman. Her roads traversed all the lands which she had subdued. Her dominions stretched from the Lebanous to the Apenniues, from the Euphrates to the Thames. Her empire embraced all nations known to the Greeks, all Europe and the fairest portions of Africa and Asia. Cassar Augustus, in whose reign the Messiah was born, swayed a sceptre over an empire that was 1,000 miles from north to south, 3,000 miles from east to west and embraced 1,600,000 square miles; 120,000,000 people were subject to him. Her wealth was boundless and her capital was a princes. She had a genius for war, a genius for jurisprudence-the Pandects of Justinian underlie all our laws of to-day ;-a genius for literature, -we to-day set at the feet of Roman masters in oratory. art and literature ;-she had a genius for government The prophets could not ignore a power like this. Other intlons great in war and great in wealth were not ment tioned, but it was because they had nothing to do with he Jewish Commonwealth and the coming of the Christ who was the centre of that Commonwealth. the prophetic announcements, but you will find the original name of the Roman people.

Let me call roun attention first of all to the procession

the prophetic announcements, but you will find the original name of the Roman people.

Let me call your steetien first of all to the procession of empires and see where Reme falls into the imperial march. It is not first, nor second, nor even third, but fourth. She is meetioned by Daniel and securately portrayed as the fourth kingdom of the great image and the fourth kingdom of the great image and the fourth kingdom of the great image and the fourth kingdom in the vision of the four beasts. Persia conquered Babylon, Babylon was conquered by Macedonia and Macedonia by Rome. This is the imaginitient march of empires which Daniel forceasy leoking down the vision of continues. In 168 B. C. the Romans, under Paulus Emilius, conquered Macedonia at the battle of Pydua and took the fundamental kingdom of the empire; thirty-five years later the Romans conquered all Greece; sixty-inne years later they subdied all Syria to a Roman province, when Pompey dethroned Anthodius Ashiteus; thirty-four years hereafter took were masters of all Egypt under O tavias Casar; one hundred years thereafter, in the year 70 A. D., they destroyed Jerusalem under Titus.

In the second part of the trophecy there is a designation of the geographical name of Romes-her successful name. We read in Daniel si, 30: "For the ships of Chittim shall come against him." Chittim was one of the sons of Jayan, who was a descendant of Japhet. The Japhete branch of the human race occupied Europe, Turn to Numbers and you will find the name of Chittim shall come against him." Chittim was one of the sons of Jayan, who was a descendant of Japhet. The Japhete branch of the human race occupied Europe, Turn to Numbers and you will find the name of Chittim shall come against him. "Chittim was one of the sons of Jayan, who was a descendant of Japhet. The Japhete to the mindiants of Cyprus. The new the surface of the Medicerrana, and finally to Rome. The ships of Chittim were to come against Antiochus Epiphanes. This was in 196 B. C. when he tarcatened Alexandria. Ptole manufacturers and merchants of Leeds and more day—narrow windows with diamond "quarrets" and stone floors. At night the ——"Rich burgher, whose substantial door, ——"Rich burgher, ——"Rich

or a pawashop, there you will find the wandering Jew.

In concluding his sermon, Dr. Newman announced that next Sunday evening he would answer the objections to the Mossite account of the creation, and show that in its grand facts it was in harmonly with the latest discoveries of science. Subsequently perhaps he would take up the origin of speaks, and try to find out whether our succestors came from a zoological garden or the Garden of

# THE POWER OF PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

Several persons were received into membership in Plymouth Church yesterday morning before the sermon. After the other services the Lord's Supper was celebrated. In the course of his sermon Mr. Beecher said that Christ commissioned. His disciples not only to teach but to heal the sick and do works of beneficence. Despite His lotty ethical teachings Christ's power in His day was from His sympathy and heartwork. Pimself poor, He always had a tellow-feeling with the poor. He entered life not by the front door but by the rear door, and that in the very lowest story. When the rich tried o make a lion of Him the poorest followed Him and He ate with them. All His miracles were beneficences and not wonders, distinguishing the Christian religion from all others, the giving of one's self for others. The influie world. In speaking of the personal influences around his own

the world.

In speaking of the personsi influences around his own early life, Mr. Beecher said that there were too many quince bushes in his father's garden, and though their branches often lifted up his voice he thought they did not lift him up very much. Then they tried to pry him up with the Catechism, but it never shaped his life much. The pulpit was tried with his own father in it, but he sat in a corner and never saw his father, so his influence was small. He was petted as a boy, for he had long, half-golden hair which hung in curis and he remembered how sorry he was when it was cut off for the good of his soul. Tuis didn't do him much good. He remembered one man and one woman whose personal influence left more effect than sil cise on him.

Theology to day did not need what the controversies of the day brought to it. Men decated many close-out and fine-drawn questions. But theology and the church could not be maintained except by love for souls.

Mr. Beecher also said that unbelief was the most narrow and unmanily thing men could compass. He had rather believe in the legends of the Brainmas, in the gloomy superstitions of the Middle Ages, than to be an arid unbeliever. The compilaint against infidelity was that it effected nothing. He would not disturb the false belief of a heathen unless he could put something better in its place. In closing, Mr. Beecher made an earnest

that it elected nothing. He would put something better in its place. In closing, Mr. Beecher made an earnest appeal for teachers to go down and work in the Bethel and Wayflower Missions of Plymouth Church, where help was needed.

# FAITH AND HOPE IN RESERVE.

The Rev. Robert Collyer preached last night in the Church of the Messlah, at Thirty-fourth-st. and Park-ave., upon " Reserves." He took his text from the parable of the Foolish Virgues, and said in part: "We may store up within us an inward and apiritual reserve of manhood which will give us the

strength to endure to the last extremity, when he who has not the reserve has given up in despair. It was so in the last war. Town-bred youths and weak-seeming students held out against fatigue and danger when sturdy yeomen or such bands as "Billy" Wilson's brigade had witted and succumbed. Such reserves of spiritual power are of the utnost worth to those who would be successful in the affairs of the world. But there are other nobler reserves that we need to provide sgainst the great cross of the soul, reserves of faith, hope and love. We see people who have no such reserve of faith giving up when they come to some great affliction or to some great season of doubt. They have no oil in the lamp. They feel that matters can be no worse and they don't care. They have a paralyses at the centre of their souls, a thing that is the most pittable to nehold in this world.

"Others who have a reserve of faith and hope are overcome by no disaster, and no trial breaks them down utnerly. They know not whence their reserve comes any more than the fountains know why they flow or the flowers why they bossom. I have noticed that it is those who think that a good in the last war. Town-bred youths and weak-seeming

I have noticed that it is those who think that a good time is the culef thing to be gained in this world who have no reserve of faith or hope or love to fall back upon. No man need despair here, and we trust and believe that no man shall despair hereafter, when he has learned the lesson of the oil in the lamp."

terday.

world to world, not from beach to beach, but from Heaven to earth. All the angels crowded to the windows and bal-conies to see him off. He arrived on earth at night, and there was no one to welcome him. He was an imperial exile. He was never more honored or loved, or more popular, than on the day he left Heaven. He turned himself out of a throne-room into a sheep-pen. He was an exile on a barren island, the smallest in the ocean of immensity. It took him in at the door of a stable of immensity. It took him in a tacture to a same and threat him out at the point of a spear. He was more millions of miles from home than one could count in a life time. Can you realize his homesickness I His work was to colonize the whole human race from the dark region of sin to one of light and giory. I bespeak for him the love and service of all exlies from all parts of the world who are gathered here, for this is not our home. Heaven is our nome. At the gates of triumph I leave you this morning."

### AN ADDRESS TO BUSINESS MEN.

The Rev. C. D. W. Bridgeman talked to business men at the Madison Square Baptist Church last evening. "The love of money is the root of all eyils" was the text from which be spoke. The passage should be translated differently, according to Mr. Bridegman, simply the world turned into coin, and its mere posses sion was rather a good than an evil. It was only when the passion for it overcame all other feelings that the evil began. There was hardly a passion or an appetite the gratification of which did not call for money, and the temptation to gratify il-legitimate appetites when every opportunity was offered was too strong for most men to withstand. Money was the world's' god, and a man increased in wisdom in the estimation of the world as his income craw large.

Money was the world's' god, and a man increased in wisdom in the estimation of the world as his meome grew larger.

All values abould be measured by a true standard. No true Christian could fall into the sin of avariee. The accumulation of money was often at the sacrifice of everything worth having, and the financially successful man too frequently found when his bank account had reached a satisfactory figure that he was without friends, without a home in its higher sense, and was incapable of enjoying his wealth. The men whose names go down to posterity were not the rich men and money lovers, but the men who judged themselves by the standard of the gospel. The merchant should redeem his pursuit from selfishness. The conception that business was good only for the money there was in it was a debased idea of commerce. Only that work was good which did good to humanity. A merchant should be of benefit to society. His mission was to create and distribute those things necessary to life and comfort. He should recognize the dignity and sacredness of his pursuit as well as its profit.

A man should hold himself responsible to God for the use of his money. Money was a blessing when itself the use of his money. Money was a blessing when itself the ards of help the world ouward.

## THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Was replete in all its departments with matter of more than ordinary interest. The news of the day, domestic and foreign, was given fully and in graphic form, and there was a large amount of special correspondence, reviews, scientific, religious and domestic miscellany, and general literature. Some prominent features were as follows:

Prominent features were as follows:

Foreign News.—Special dispatches by cable about Irish, Parliamentary, personal and literary matters, the Ashburnham controversy, and Lord Lonadaie's libel safe; general news dispatches from all parts of the world.

Dusky Envoys from the East.—Account of the arrival and reception in this city of the Malagasy Embassy.

Washington.—Special dispatches about the bassage of the Tariff oil, contested election cases, breaking of a Senatorial pair, etc., and general Government news. enatorial pair, etc., and general Government news. Boston. -Special dispatches on political, personal and educational topics.
Chicago.—Special dispatches giving current legislative,
munic pal and personal news.

Chicago.—Special dispatches giving current legislative, municipal and personal news.

San Francisco.—Special correspondence about the gas and water troubles, Dr. Glenn's death, Kalakaus, and catrice-farming.

Local Misochiany.—A large bridget of the day's news in this city and vicinity.

The Fire neord.—Accounts of serious conflagrations in this city, Ahabany and clowwhere.

Art News.—Review of the week's events, and gossip in studie and gallery.

Gossip at the Lapital.—Letter from The Trimen's correspondent about the closing boars of Congress, the President of the Senate, the Star Route tria; and theatrical and personal affairs.

Phosaix Park Murders.—Description of the scene at Carey's testimony at Krimannian, description of the conspirators, and interview with P. J. Suerdan.

Music and Drama.—Review of Locke Richardson's recitais, Brookiyn Philaarmonic Concert, and general stage news.

tage news.

society.—Account of the doings of the fashionable
rorid during mid-Leut.

Broadway Note Book.—A Broadway lounger's personal
way Note Book.—A Broadway lounger's personal

notes and notions on men and things the country round.

New Publications.—Reviews of "The Sheun-donb Valley in 1864," "The Vicar of Morwenston "and "O. derly Book of Sir John Johnson During the Oriskany Cam-

Book of eir John Johnson During the Oriskany Campaign.

Notes from London.—Two letters from G. W. S. on Irish humors and tactics, the Grosvenor Gailery, and personal and other topics.

Calfornian Holidays.—Third letter from a staff correspondent of The TRIBUNE, on scenes and reminiscences in Santa Barbara.

Gladatone at Cannes.—Letter from a regular correspondent of The TRIBUNE about Mr. Gladatone's house, habits, family and friends at the French watering place, Old Memories of an Artist.—Mr. Frank Bellew's recollections of James Hannay, William M. Thackeray, Thomas Woolner, and others.

The Italian Salon.—Account of the interesting exhibition of sculture in Rome.

The Secret of the Conlean.—A romantic story of the days of the French Revolution.

days of the French Revolution.

Fractical Coolery.—Report of Miss Parloa's lessons in croquettes, omelets, be-fiscalk, desert dishes, etc.

Family Marketing.—Prices and conditions of provi-

Republican Reorganization.
Littlan Russell Enjoined.
Work of the Children's Aid Society.
Turguenieff's New Story.
Postal Card Abases.
The Wicked Little Gift.
Science for the People. Religious Intelligence. Recollect ons of Wagner. Wendell Pullips at itom Leading events of the day may be stated in conensed summary as follows:

densed summary as follows:

FOREIGN.—M. Ferry declared on Saturday that a revision of the French Constitution is inopportune at present, and that he would oppose it in the Chamber of Deputies. —A new mail line has been organized to ply between Liverpool and New-York. — Mr. Gladstone attended a council held by the Queen at Windsor on Saturday. — The English Government has asked for the extradition of Walsin, charked with complicity in the Phomax Park murders, from France; he has been arrested.

CONGRESS.—Senator David Davis retired on Saturday from the Presidency of the Senate and Senator CONGRESS.—Senator David Davis retired on Salurday from the Presidency of the Senate and Senator Edmunds was chosen to succeed him; the Deficiency Appropriation bill was amended and passed; the bill directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the saluries of certain postmasters was passed; the bill to refund to the State of Georgia money paid out for the common defence in 1877.

to readjust the sa arise of certain postmasters was passed; the bill to refund to the State of Georgia money paid out for the common defence in 1877 was passed; the River and flarcor bill was laid on the lable and thus defeated; the House bill to medify the postal order system was passed; it was reported that the conferees on the Sundry Civil bill had failed to agree and a new conference was asked for. — In the House the conference report on the Revenue Tariff bill was adopted; the contestant in the Cook-Cutts contested election case was declared entitled to the seat and was sworn; a committee of Conference was ordered on the Deficiency Appropriation bill; the Lee-Richardson contested election case was decided in favor of Lee; the disagreement of the conferees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported and a new conference was ordered.

was ordered.

1:OMESTIC.—Three men were killed on Saturday at a fire in Albany by the failing of a wall. —Charies W. Smith, a cotton manufacturer, committed suicade in Worcester, Mass. — W. H. Prart, president of the Bank of Mobile, was run over by a train in Birmingnam, Me., and killed. — The Nickel Plate's agent was withdrawn from the Chicago Board of Frade. — Governor Stephens was reported to be dying. — Harvey N. Follansbea has embezzled funds of the Police Relief Association of Boston. — A watchman in Springfield, ill., was bound and gagged by roboers, CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Managasy Embassy arrived on Saturday. — A meeting was held at CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Managasy Embassy arrived on Saturday.—A meeting was held at Katonah to consider the Quaker Bridge dam scheme.—Further details about the failures of Humphrey & Co. and Wiley, Wickes & Wing were obtained.—The Male Teachers' Association had a meeting.—John A. McCauli obtained an injunction restraining Lillian Russel! from appearing under any other management than his.—A fire occurred in Rose-st.; the workmen had difficulty in escaping from the building.—The Assembly Committee on Prisons met at the Hotel Brunswick.—Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412<sup>1</sup>2 grains), 84.02 cents.—Stocks were dull and lower, but closed steady after a good recovery. a good recovery.

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of The TRIBUNE or by mail. Price, 5 cents.

# INJURED BY A FALLING BANK.

While a number of men were at work making an excavation in a bank near the new tunnel of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company at Weehawken on Saturday night, a portion of the bank gave way, burying Charles Fiannigan and Edward Monghin. They were resented by their fellow worknen and removed to St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken. Both are seriously injured and will probably die.

"Christ's exile from home" was the Rev.

Mr. Taimage's subject at the brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday.